

borous consideration than the House now in session in Washington. It discovered in the outset the undertaking to reform the public service to be Herculean labor. To find out and redress the enormous and overshadowing abuses which have crept into the department of government civilization has laid a large part of the duties of the lower House of Congress. They have

addresses themselves to the undertaking without flinching. The upshot of the matter is that by lopping off useless expenses here and there by abolishing sinecure offices wherever found, and retrenching in every direction possible, they have reduced the appropriations from those of last year about \$3,000,000. The bills thus curtailed were sent to the Senate in good time, where they have stuck. The Senate refuses to concur. If they cannot do so, the old extravagant allowances they refuse to have any, and it is owing to this obstinacy of the Senate that the affairs of Government are threatened.

with embarrassment. Let the responsibility rest where it belongs. The present House was elected for the purpose of retrenchment, and they have done all they could in that direction. It is the Republican Senate that obstructs this measure, and it is very Senate that will be held responsible for the consequences.—*Chicago Times*.

— — — — —

Cincinnati and St. Louis—The Vast Difference.

There is a profound and essential difference between the action of the Republican Convention at Cincinnati and that of the Democratic Convention at St. Louis; and it is something which the American people cannot too carefully or too wisely consider. It is something plain and easy to understand; and the simplest statement sufficient to make it palpable to a mind.

In each of these Conventions there were two great and distinctly defined

parties or divisions, and these all were quite as broadly marked among the Republicans as among the Democrats. One of these divisions was composed of reformers; men desiring to put an end to corruption, venality, and fraud in the legislative and administration; while the other division just as earnestly desired to perpetuate the existing system.

In the Republican Convention the reformers were promptly voted down. They had Benjamin H. Bristow, a well-tried reformer for their candidate.

but the highest number of votes he received was 126 out of 756, the remainder being divided between Messrs. Blaine, Conkling, Morton and Hancock, the chief of them a notorious corrupt man, and all of them representing nothing but the present corrupt system. Finally, after a vehement struggle, during which the reform vote never amounted to more than one-sixth of the whole Convention, — Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Grant's particular friend, and himself a most distinguished representative,

corruption, in order to prevent the nomination of Blaine, whom Grant hated, although he was the most corrupt candidate of all, selected, as a compromise, a neutral man of decent reputation, and not in the least a reformer; and he received the nomination of the party. The reformers were thus signally defeated, and their candidate, Mr. Bristow, promptly recognized this defeat by abandoning the fight for reform, resigning his place in the Cabinet, and going home to pursue his private life.

This was the way it was done in the Republican Convention; but in the Democratic Convention it was not so. There was the same struggle there between the reform party and the party of thievery and corruption, the one having Samuel J. Tilden as the candidate, and the other having taken up various other candidates for the purpose of beating the reformers. Yet on the first ballot, Mr. Tilden had more than 400 votes out of 759, and on the second ballot he had more than

two-thirds of the whole Convention and was nominated on a thoroughgoing reform platform.

This, then, is the difference of which we speak. The Republicans vote down reform and nominated a candidate pledged to the continuance of the old system; while the Democrats vote down corruption, took reform in the platform, and adopted the most eminent practical reformer in the country as their candidate. Think well of the things, fellow citizens, and then decide.

THE DESPERATE REPUBLICANS. The thirteen reconstructed States cast ninety-five electoral votes, or more than one-fourth of the whole number. All these States voted for Grant in 1868 except Georgia and Louisiana which voted for Seymour, and Mississippi, Virginia and Texas, which, not being fully restored to the Union did not vote at all. For several years after these States were strongholds of the

Republican party. Latterly they have gradually become Democratic until at the present time the Republicans have a rather feeble hold upon only South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana. In the pending Presidential campaign the reconstructed States are the key of the position; and unless the Republican can defeat the Democrats in three or four of the States now held by the latter, they have no hope of escape. Hence they look upon Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Alabama as dangerous eyes; and if violence

counselors prevail they will resort to the desperate expedient of the bayonet for recovering their lost ground in the South. Well, let them try it. Then when it is too late to profit by the fact they may learn that an influential body of Republicans in the North will not tolerate further attempts to carry elections in the South by stuffing ballot boxes according to martial law, nor look quietly on while peaceable citizens are denounced as banditti because they protest against such outrages.

Nevertheless it becomes more and more apparent that the Republicans hard pressed by the emergency, contemplate a raid of violence in the coming canvass in four or five of the reconstructed States.

The Democrats need not be alarmed at this intervention by the sword. For every electoral vote thus wrenches from them by terror and coercion they may gain two in the doubtful States of the North and West.—*New York Sun.*

BRISTOW left the Cabinet because he could not stand Grant's corruptions.

The Yolo Democrat,
With a Weekly Supplement.
OFFICIAL PAPER OF YOLO COUNTY.
WOODLAND, CAL.
Thursday, July 13th, 1878.

**NATIONAL
Democratic Nominations.**

FOR PRESIDENT:
SAMUEL J. TILDEN,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
THOS. A. HENDRICKS,
OF INDIANA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION

By virtue of resolution, and pursuant to adjournment, the members of the Democratic State Convention will meet at UNION HALL, in the city and county of San Francisco on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of July instant, for the purpose of nominating Presidential Electors.

J. R. BEARD,
W. H. MILLER,
Secretaries of Convention.

\$10,000.—This amount is said to have been offered by John Morrissey with some prominent Radical, that Tilden will be elected President.

STATE CONVENTION.—The Democratic State Convention for the nomination of Presidential Electors is called to meet in San Francisco on the 20th instant.

SUSTAINS TILDEN.—Elsewhere will be noticed an article from the Boston Herald, showing that Hon. Charles Francis Adams sustains Tilden for the Presidency.

RESIGNED.—Postmaster General Jewell has resigned his position upon request of the President, who has nominated Judge J. N. Tyner, of Indiana, in Mr. Jewell's place.

STATISTICIAN.—The June number is received, and an examination shows that it contains much valuable statistical information. Published monthly in San Francisco, by L. P. McCarthy, at \$2.50 per year; single numbers 50 cents.

THE WAR.—The Turks and Servians are fighting, but thus far the "great powers" have held aloof. The fortunes of the combatants seem to vary, but last reports put the Servians ahead, the Turks having been compelled to retreat, with considerable loss on both sides.

"THE WATSONVILLE TRANSCRIPT."—Is the name of a neat and well gotten up paper just started by Jones & Co., the second number of which we have received. The Transcript espouses the cause of Democracy from the start, in which it displays sound sense. Long may it live and prosper.

A. H. STEPHENS.—The health of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, who is exceeding popular, is improving so rapidly that the Augusta Chronicle hopes to hear of him in his seat in Congress again before that body adjourns. The Chronicle says he will be returned to Congress again without opposition either in Convention or at the polls.

RECOVERING.—Surveyor General Minis is rapidly recovering from his attack of rheumatic gout. Since he has been at Bartlett Springs he has been constantly on the mend. We have seen several instances of cures effected at these Springs. There is something wonderful in the curative properties of the water, for in diseases of a rheumatic character they always effect a cure.

WINTER ADVOCATE.—A change has occurred in the proprietorship and management of the Winter Advocate which will be for the better. It certainly could not be worse managed than it has been up to this time. It is said the paper will come out Democratic in its next issue, which we trust is the case. We want all the help we can get to clean out Radicalism and inaugurate Democracy and good government instead.

RAILROAD TRAIN ROBBED.—In Western Missouri, July 7th a gang of twelve or fifteen men stopped a train of cars on the Missouri and Pacific Railroad, two and a half miles east of Ottumwa, by placing obstructions on the track. They signaled the engineer by a light to stop, and then robbed Adams Express Company of about \$4,000 and the United States Express Company of about \$12,000. None of the robbers are known, and there is no clue for their arrest.

NEW PATENTS.—Through Dewey & Co., Patent Agents, San Francisco, we receive the following advance list of U. S. Patents, granted to Pacific Coast inventors, viz: Charles O. Farwell, J. F. Cal., watch-case springs; John L. Heald, Vallejo, Curran for steam boiler; Nicholas Selbert, S. F., lubricators; William C. Carlton, Boise City, Idaho, axle seats and gages; Houston L. Chapman, Portland, Oregon, propelling canal boats; Joseph F. Donkin, Grayson, Cal., bucket-cars; Hiland G. Hubbard, Placerville, Cal., fruit dryers; Joseph Perkins, San Francisco, cooking implements; Antonio Rihn, Coville, Cal., bag fastenings; Clifton Shaw and James Kearney, San Francisco, liniment for rheumatism; John A. Woodhouse, Anaheim, Cal., arisan well-borer; Isaiah W. Taber and Thomas H. Boyd, S. F., (design) photographic mount; Savier & Co., (trade-mark) Portland, Oregon, flour.

The Second Century.

All over the country, from one end of the land to the other, do we hear of the most enthusiastic celebrations of the anniversary of our country's independence by a patriotic people. The celebration has been more general because the present anniversary marks the completion of a century—the first experimental century—in the history of the government. The people realize that they have great cause for rejoicing. Every individual living in this country ought to consider himself blessed, for notwithstanding the many abuses existing, still there is a greater degree of freedom here than in any other land under the sun; still we have religious and political liberty; nearly all are in the possession of sufficient for their immediate bodily needs; it is a year of plenty as well as a year of jubilee. Let us all continue to rejoice that we are so favored; that we still have a united country; and may it people be more firmly united hereafter both in heart and purpose.

In this particular time, in view of the facts recited, it becomes every citizen to guard well this priceless possession; to strike down whatever shall tend to weaken the bulwarks of our liberties; to oppose all the enemies of our government, the guardian of those liberties, whether they be foreign foes or the more dangerous plotters and thieves within, who gnaw at its vitals and eat out its very life and substance. Unfortunately, there are many of these deadly foes now in the Government—rather, officers who are a part and parcel of the Administration, whose duty it is to administer the Government. Of this fact the evidence is overwhelming. The inquiry then becomes pertinent, Can a government be maintained in purity when corrupt men hold the reins? Can the Ship of State be expected to sail safely when an unfaithful pilot marks her course and a mutinous crew set her sails to only such breezes as shall lead to the advancement of their piratical schemes? And who can say that this has not been just the condition of the glorious old storm-tossed, weather-beaten craft during the years of Republican rule? 'Tis too true to be denied. It cannot be successfully or truthfully contradicted.

Just now, at this auspicious time, an opportunity is afforded to change this vile order of things, so that honesty and purity shall take the place of rascality and corruption in the management and administration of the government. We have every confidence that the people desire to start upon the second century by a return to the simple purity of the Fathers of the Republic, and that they will insist upon an entire change of an Administration that has proved not only a decided but a disgraceful failure. In order to effect so desirable and necessary an object as this, there must be a clean sweep. Every taint of Radicalism must be removed, and a Democratic Administration inaugurated. It is proper and perfectly natural that the people should desire this change—that the party of the Constitution, under whose management the country became great and glorious, should again be entrusted with the reins of Government, in order that honest and capable men, and such men only, shall be placed in official position. And this party has placed before the country in the person of Governor Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, a candidate for President of the United States, who, if elected, will inaugurate a thorough system of REFORM. This term "reform" has been too flippantly used heretofore; it has been applied as a cloak by designing men, by the use of which they have been enabled to blind the people. Now, however, it seems to have acquired fresh vitality; the necessities of the case have made it prominent, together with the well known fact that there must be a real reform in the administration of government affairs, if our invaluable institutions are to be preserved and perpetuated. Mr. Tilden, more than any other person in the country, represents the true principles of Reform. No other has made such a record as he. No one has grappled with and throttled and punished evil doers in official position so effectively as he. Many, yes, thousands—have seen the evils of maladministration, misgovernment and malfeasance in office as plainly; but it was left for his master mind to devise the remedy, and for his determined energy and iron will to apply it, and aided by the laws of the land, to prosecute to a successful issue. This he has done in the municipal affairs of New York city. He accomplished the same in the great State of New York, of which he was chosen Governor because of his extraordinary ability in this direction, and where just such administrative talent as Mr. Tilden possessed was so much needed. And will he not, in the greater field of purifying the Administration of the Government of the United States, be equal to the occasion? No one doubts it. Elect him to the Presidency, and then will our country see happiness, peace, low taxation, honesty in public office, prosperity of the masses, a real union of all sections of our country. In this way alone can a successful start be made upon the second century of the existence of the Republic.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB.—The Democrats of Winters have taken the lead and organized a Club with upwards of twenty members at the start, and Judge Hulse for President. They will make it hot during the campaign in that strong Democratic town. As soon as the harvest season is over we hope to hear of Democratic Clubs being organized all over the country. But until then not much will be done in politics. There will surely be Clubs formed at Woodland and several other points.

A Masterpiece.

The platform of the National Democratic adopted at St. Louis is a masterpiece. It is not the usual formal schedule of opinions tied in bundles like dry sticks. It is an artistic literary composition expressing one central idea, around which other subordinate themes are made to cluster in support. It is eloquent in style, clear in meaning, wise in scope and noble in spirit. Its peculiarity seems to be that it is not only a declaration of Democratic principles but an onslaught upon Radical iniquities. Into it are packed in terse expressions every essential doctrine of the party, and these principles are emphasized and made glorious by instances of the evils brought upon us through the violations of them which are set forth in contrast. The document is at once a vindication and an arraignment. It is the sword and shield of the campaign.

The central theme of the platform is Reform, and it guides into the consideration of that subject after a graceful general statement of Democratic doctrines, and a brief arraignment in general terms of the Federal Administration. Financial reform is declared to be necessary, and the mistakes of the Radicals in dealing with finance are repeatedly denounced—eleven years of failure to redeem legal tenders according to the pledge made on their face, the squandering of thirteen times the amount of legal tenders gathered through taxation without the accumulation of a single dollar for their redemption, the final "imbecility" of enacting the Resumption Act of 1875 without ever having taken a single step to make good the promise. Reform in federal taxation is declared to be necessary, and the tariff which has driven our commerce from the seas, is denounced. Reform in the scale of public expenses is declared to be necessary, and the wasteful extravagance which has cost nearly eight times as much now as in 1869, is denounced. Reform in the disposition of the public lands is declared to be necessary, and those of the Republican land-subsidies are cited in illustration and denounced. Reform is declared to be necessary to secure proper treaty relations with the Old World, and the relations of Church and State are squarely met on sound Democratic principles. Taken for all in all, this St. Louis platform may be pronounced the best political Constitution ever adopted by any organization in the country; and its literary finish is worthy of its statesmanship. The Yolo Democrat has secured a copy of it for constant reference. Indeed it is well worth learning by heart. Our opponents may blush when they compare with the beauty of style, the force of its insinuating platitudes adopted at Cincinnati.—S. F. Examiner.

Charles Francis Adams for Tilden. [From the Boston Herald.] In a brief interview with the Hon. Charles Francis Adams at his Quincy home, immediately after the reception of the news of Gov. Tilden's nomination, the veteran statesman very frankly gave his opinion of the nomination.

Mr. Adams expressed his surprise at the convention's action in so promptly making a decision. That Mr. Tilden had secured the necessary two-thirds on the second ballot showed his great strength in his party.

Mr. Tilden, said Mr. Adams, is a formidable candidate, especially on a hard-money platform. With Mr. Tilden and his platform the Democratic party stand better, morally, before the people than does the Radical party. Hayes is nothing; respectable, no doubt, but without any record as a reformer. Tilden is in himself a platform. He has made his record, of the two, the better one. Mr. Adams further said that the Radical party's enemies would stab him in the back. His foes were jobbers and corrupt men. He will have hidden enemies to encounter in the coming campaign. The traditional discipline of the Democratic party, the party pride and inclination, will cause all Democrats to fall into line for Mr. Tilden. Mr. Adams also said he thought Mr. Tilden would carry his own State. True, independent vote will probably divide, those voters with Republican predilections going for Hayes. However, Gov. Tilden will secure the support of the opponents of corruption who desire to see real work accomplished. The Republican platform is weak, especially in its financial plan. This was an endeavor to catch both the "soft" and "hard" money men.

As to the other candidates before the St. Louis convention, Mr. Adams thought them all weak. Hancock would have been beaten on account, partly, of his being a military man. There is a reaction, perhaps temporary, against military men, owing to the dissatisfaction with Gen. Grant. He would not have been a fair candidate, but not strong. Hendricks had no national record of importance. Tilden's war record is a good one. He is all right there. As President, Mr. Tilden would sweep away corrupt men and abuses.

ONE HONEST EXPENDITURE.—On the 27th of June the Government paid \$25,000,000 in gold, the amount of interest on the public debt. And yet, says the Examiner, there are people who wonder at the Democrats in Congress insisting upon a reduction of expenses in running the Government machinery! If the hundreds of millions annually collected from the people were applied in the same direction it would be far more satisfactory to the masses.

STAGE.—A daily stage is run from Knight Landing to Woodland to connect with the train, going down in the morning and also with the evening up train. Since the opening of the Northern road to Williams, only one daily train is run from this place to the Landing. Hence the stage is put on. A very good idea.

EQUALIZATION.—Both the County Supervisors and the Town Trustees advertise to sit as Boards of Equalization for the adjustment of property assessments. See notices for particulars.

Grand Jury Report.

In County Court of the County of Yolo, State of California.
To the Honorable the County Court of said County:
We, the Grand Jury of said County, organized at the July term of said Court, A. D. 1878, respectfully report: That we have investigated the charges against all persons who have been held to answer. That one charge has been by disbarment as appears by our endorsement on the deposition herewith returned.

We further report that we have found eight true bills, seven for felonies and one for misdemeanor, which are herewith presented.

That we have visited the County Hospital and find the same in good condition and well managed.

That we have examined the County Jail together with the reports of other Grand Jurors respecting the same, and find that its repair has been recommended by former Grand Jurors and the attention of the Board of Supervisors called thereto by such reports, but that no steps have been taken to that end. We therefore desire to call the attention of said Board especially to the insecurity of said Jail and recommend their immediate attention thereto to make repairs. The same is not put in such repair as to render it reasonably secure before the opening of the next Grand Jury, that the Grand Jury do take the steps authorized by law to compel the performance of that duty. We also in this connection recommend that whereas during the month of October, 1875, one Jack Brown, confined in said Jail on a charge of felony, by reason of his insecurity escaped therefrom without fault of the Jailor; and whereas his escape has been had at an expense of \$250 necessarily incurred by the Sheriff, therefore the same should be refunded by the Board of Supervisors by an appropriation for that purpose out of any fund in said County properly chargeable therewith.

We further recommend that the Supervisors pass an order for the Sheriff of said County to procure the photographs of such criminals as he may deem necessary for distribution among the principal detective forces of this State. Also that a watchman be appointed to assist in guarding the Jail. That we have finished all business submitted to us and know of no other matters demanding our attention. All of which is respectfully submitted.
J. R. EDMONDS, Foreman.

HOW GIRLS ARE MADE PRETTY.—The Hindu girls are graceful and exquisitely formed. From their earliest childhood they are accustomed to carry burdens on their heads. The water for use is carried by the girls in earthen jars, carefully poised in this way. This exercise is said to strengthen the muscles of the back, while the chest is thrown forward. Dr. Crook backs are seen in Hindu girls. Dr. Henry Spry, one of the company's medical officers, says that "this exercise of carrying small vessels of water on the heads is an advantage. It is introduced into our boarding schools and private families, and it might entirely supersede the present machinery of dumbbells, back-bands, skipping ropes, etc. The young lady ought to be taught to carry a jar, as these Hindu women do without ever touching it with the hands. The same practice of carrying water leads to precisely the same result in the south of Spain and in the south of India. A Neapolitan female peasant will carry on her head a vessel full of water to the very brim over a rough road and not spill a drop of it, and the acquisition of this art of knack gives her the same erect and elastic gait, and the same expanded chest and well formed back and shoulders.

THE INDIAN WAR.—On our first page will be seen an account of the disaster met with by General Custer and his command in the Indian country by which the General, a number of other officers and nearly three hundred men were over-powered and slain. It does not appear where the blame rests as yet unless it be on Custer himself, who is an old Indian fighter.

EARLY ELECTIONS.—Before the Presidential election, the following States will vote for State officers: Kentucky, August 7th; North Carolina, August 10th; Maine and Vermont in September; Georgia, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Nebraska in October.

WILL CLOSE OUT.—H. B. Pendegast & Co. have determined to close out their stock of boots and shoes in the next few days, as announced in their posters. This will afford an opportunity to lay in a good supply of goods in their line at low prices.

HAIR-WORK.—Mrs. E. Davidson publishes a card advertising her business in this line. She is first-class at hair-work, and furthermore deserves local patronage.

WHEAT.—The ruling figures for wheat at this place are \$1.93 per cental.

New Advertisements.

Tide Land Reclamation Co.
LOCATION OF WORKS IN THE COUNTY OF YOLO, CALIFORNIA.
There are delinquent taxes on the following described lands, to wit: Assessment No. 5, levied on the 28th day of May, 1878, the several owners and occupants of the same, or their respective shareholders, as follows:

Name	No. Cert.	No. Shares	Am't.
Donahoe, J. J.	220	100	\$5.00
Finch, John	220	100	\$5.00
Farmer & Mechanics	150	250	\$12.50
Bank of Savings	150	250	\$12.50
Farmer & Mechanics	100	250	\$12.50
Heydenfeldt, S.	6	1	\$5.00
Maynard, J.	157	300	\$15.00
Swett, Dan'l T.	157	300	\$15.00

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors made on the 6th day of May, 1878, so many shares of each parcel of stock as will equal the amount of the delinquent taxes, shall be sold at public auction, at the office of the Company, No. 228 Montgomery street, on SUNDAY, July 24, 1878, at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, to pay the delinquent taxes, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

DISOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
THE PROFESSIONAL PARTNERSHIP between the undersigned, existing under the name of J. A. GORDON & H. M. KIER, is this day by mutual consent dissolved. All parties indebted are hereby notified to call and settle immediately, as it is Dr. Kier's intention to visit the East.
J. A. GORDON, H. M. KIER.
July 6th, 1878.

NOTICE.

The Town Trustees will meet as a Board of Equalization on MONDAY, THE SEVENTH DAY OF JULY, 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M. All applications for reductions on valuations must be made in writing and under oath.
G. W. HATT, President.
G. H. JACKSON, Town Clerk.

New Advertisements.

HAIR WORK.

MRS. E. DAVIDSON
Has again opened her Hair-Dressing Establishment
Over Porter & Co's Store.
She is prepared to do all kinds of Hair Work, such as
SWITCHES, PUFFS, CURLS.
And everything in that line. Combing, straightening and made into Switches or Puffs. STAMPING done in every style. Jy13-3m

Equalization Notice.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in accordance with Section No. 334 of the Political Code, that the Assessment Roll of the County of Yolo for the fiscal year 1878-79 has been completed and delivered to me as Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and will be open daily for examination in this Office from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M., and that said Board of Supervisors will meet on Thursday, the 8th day of July, 1878, at 2 P. M., and will continue in session from time to time until the business of equalization presented to them is disposed of, but not later than the 24th day of July, 1878.
All applications for reductions on valuations must be made in writing and under oath.
J. M. BURNS, Clerk.

CENTENNIAL

Railroad Store!

HUSTON BROS.

Have just opened a BRANCH STORE

BLACKVILLE.

And are now ready to supply Customers with everything in the line of

Farmers' Supplies.

—SUCH AS—
Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hardware, Queensware,
Farming Implements,
Grain Bags, Etc.

EXTRAS FOR MACHINERY

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Give us a Call. Jy13-3m.

THIS BEING THE COMBUSTIBLE PERIOD OF THE YEAR,

NOW IS THE TIME TO INSURE!

Geo. D. Fiske's

FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY

Postoffice Block, Woodland,
REPRESENTING COMPANIES OF

UNQUESTIONABLE INDEMNITY!

THE HOME MUTUAL

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF CALIFORNIA.

The First to Pay its Losses in the great Virginia City fire!

CASH ASSETS, \$600,000.00!

Backed up by Stockholders worth \$40,000,000.00!

Whose determination is to make the Company rank with the best in the United States.

Royal Canadian Ins. Co.

OF MONTREAL!

CAPITAL, \$6,000,000.00!

One of the most popular Fire Insurance Companies in the United States.

WILL INSURE AT REASONABLE RATES!

NO COMBINATIONS! Jy12-1m

ICE-COLD

SODA

At Simpson's!

The Only Fountain in Woodland.

GOLDEN EAGLE

HOTEL!

Cor. K and 7th Sts.,
SACRAMENTO.

This old, well-known and popular house has recently been refitted and

Furnished in the Most Elegant Style.

Jel1-6m

FOR SALE!

A New First-Class Organ!

At 25 per cent. Less than Catalogue Price!

Inquire at this office. Jy16-1f

NOTICE!

2,900 Acres of First-Class Farming Land for Sale!

One mile from Dunlap's Station, on the California Pacific Railroad, and five miles from the Sacramento River.

Terms of sale as follows:
By J. W. CLARKE, Auctioneer, Yolo Co.

Centennial

DECLARATION!

When in the course of human events it becomes necessary to alter the

Demands of the Times

—AND THE—

TASTES OF THE PEOPLE

We shall never be found wanting.

THE WELL-KNOWN

SAN FRANCISCO

AUCTION

STORE

IS UP TO THE TIMES!

WE IMPORT OUR OWN GOODS

FRESH EVERY WEEK

FROM THE VERY FIRST SOURCES,

FOR CASH!

AND ARE ABLE TO OFFER A

LARGER

—AND—

BETTER SELECTED STOCK

To a Discriminating Public

At Lower Prices

THAN ANY COMPETITORS.

A FRESH, CLEAN, NEW STOCK OF

Dry Goods!

CLOTHING!

FURNISHING GOODS!

FANCY GOODS!

BOOTS and SHOES,

NOTIONS, ETC., ETC.,

—AT—

Unprecedented Low Prices

It is no idle boast! Come and be Convinced!

GOSLINER & CO.,

SAN FRANCISCO

AUCTION STORE!

One Door West of Bank,

MAIN STREET, my4-3m WOODLAND.

THE PLACE TO BUY!

If you want a Good Article at a Low Price, in the line of

GROCERIES and Provisions,

GO TO—

L. A. BUXSIER'S,

He keeps the best of everything in that line, also,

Fruits, Vegetables, Butter,

Eggs, Poultry, Etc., Etc.

STORE, MAIN STREET, NORTH SIDE,

Three doors from Second Street.

Please give me a call. Jos. La Buxsier.

Woodland, June 6th, 1878. Jy13-3m

APENNY SAVED IS A PENNY MADE.

LIFE-SIZE PICTURES

22x28, for \$7.50.

—AT—

Asher's Opposition Gallery

CABINETS, \$3 per dozen; small work in proportion.

Remember the Place: 244 J Street,

BETWEEN EIGHTH AND NINTH, SACRAMENTO. ap20-3m

STEWART & BROWNELL,

CHOICE WINES, ETC.,

313 Montgomery St., Russ House, SAN FRANCISCO.

Will be pleased to see any of our friends from Yolo when they visit the city.

Jy12-3m

NEW STORE!

Thomas & Porter

HAVE JUST OPENED A

First-Class Grocery Store

IN WOODLAND,

And will keep constantly on hand a full supply of

